Start of Linda Ellis Family Collection

AR 11501

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AR 11501 1/1 Linda Ellis Family Collection, undated, 1865-2005

Edward G. Marshall's father was Raphael L. Marschutz. One of the scraps of paper in my grandmother's box says "Father died 3 days after Purim 18th day in Adar March 8th – 1863," so I think that may have been Raphael's date of death. I know nothing about Edward's mother.

I do know that he had a brother, Gabriel Marschutz – who came to the US also, but did not change his name.

Edward was born 7 September, 1851 in Wannbach (which was, at that time, Bavaria) and died 25 February 1910 in New York. He is buried in Greenville, Mississippi, where he lived.

I do not know when he came to this country, but I know that he became a US citizen on August 3, 1877 in New York. My mother had his citizenship certificate with her papers and I will eventually find it. I have also seen a graduation certificate from a Bavarian school. Are those things that you would want for your archives?

Greenville is a small town today; I imagine it was even less important then. However, it did have an "English-German" school, and my great-grandfather was a member of the school's fund-raising committee

Edward's wife was Bertha Waldauer, daughter of Abe Waldauer and Henrietta Rothschild (I can't find out whether she was any relation to the famous Rothschilds, but I imagine that if there were any relationship, it would be part of family lore.). Bertha was born February 1, 1857 in Lacrosse, Wisconsin and died July 12, 1950 in Clayton Georgia, at the home of her daughter Marcella (my grandmother).

An elderly cousin who has done some genealogical research tells me that Henrietta was born in Oberweilerimthal, Germany on May 15, 1824. I can't find any towns with names resembling that. And I know nothing of Abe's birth. Family legend is that they were Alsatian dairy farmers who settled in Wisconsin, unprepared for the difference in climate. They eventually moved south, to New Orleans.

Bertha and Edward had five daughters, Jeannette (Nettye), Adah, Marcella, Louise Belle, and Estelle.

Bertha is mentioned in "The Early History of the Hebrew Union Congregation of Greenville Mississippi" as a member of the committee raising funds for a new temple building to house the congregation formed in 1880.

Edward
Marshall
P.

Banking.

Money being a representation
of value is an object of desire
to all men. Its possession is
coveted to such an extent
by some that they are willing to
commit crime to obtain it.
It is necessary then to provide
means for its safe keeping.
Strong vaults iron doors
burglar proof safes are em-
ployed and a system of police
established for this object.
To such safe guards are
to be attributed the major-
ity of private fortunes. The
business of handling
money & securing it from
loss is intrusted to Corpora-

chartered by the State called Banks & the Business is called banking. There are various systems of Banking, but the general division is into of deposit & savings banks.

A bank of deposit is one in which money is placed subject to the immediate call of the depositor and interest is seldom allowed on such deposits. Saving Banks receive small sums under certain restrictions as to withdrawal & allow interest. It is

in banks of deposit that the Business man places his floating Cash Capital. The Bank receives his money and the transaction is called making a deposit. The Bank furnishes tickets in the following forms viz: Bank of Commerce

N. Y. ——— 18

Gold ———

Cash ———

Checks ———

Depositors Name ———

The depositor fills up this blank putting in their proper places the Amt.

of Gold, Cash (Greenbacks Currency) and the Amt. of Check is readily cast to the receiving Teller Compares the Amts with the Ticket and if it Tallies exactly the Total in the Date of deposit in the depositors Bank book and Checks The Ticket on a printed instrument called a Pass to withdraw money from deposit, the Depositor must send or present a written order therefor Called a Check or Cheque. It is a form as follows

No. New York
$ — — 18—

Bank of Commerce
will please pay — — or order

— — — — — —

Depositors name on presentation of this Check at the Bank the party presenting it if to be proper[illegible] identified will receive the funds. at a regular form the Bank book is left at the Bank and the amt. of each Check is placed upon it and a balance struck between the amt. deposited and withdrawn the Checks are

then returned cancelled to the depositor.

The depositor keeps his blank Check in a book Called a Check book. Each cheque in this Book numbered and the stub of the original if each subsequent deposit is placed in the margin of this Book as each check is drawn it is cut from the book and the results of money mentioned from the deposit therein is subtracted from the deposit in the margin as for example.

Notes of Hand.

A Note of Hand is a written promise to pay a stated sum of Money at a given future time or on demand. The first are Called Promissory Notes and the Second Demand Notes. The form a Promissory Note is as follows

$1000 New York Oct 1st 69

For Value received I promise to pay thirty days after date to John Smith or order One Thousand Dollars

John Doe

The form of a Demand Note
is as follows

New York ___

$1,000 =

For Value received
I promise to pay
on Demand to Richard
Roe or Order (or bearer)
One Thousand Dollars
Coin Val.

These ~~Bills~~ Notes are
Bills receivable to the
party holding them &
Bills payable to the
maker or other thereof.
If a third party writes
his name on the back
he is called & is
called an indorser

and is liable for the
payment of the order
if received on the date
of the maker fails to meet
it. There may be more than
one endorser and they are
held liable in the order
of the ~~sig~~ signature. That is to say
the holder of the Note
may obtain Judgement
against the first endorser
should the first endorser
however be insolvent
the holder of the Note
may sue the 2nd &
he sues the 2nd en-
dorser before he does
the first, the first is
thereby entirely relieved

from liability If a man fails to make the payment of his note the holder of it at once at 3.45 P.M. the same day takes the Note before a ~~Note Pelo~~ Notary Public and enters a statement called a protest against the maker and the endorsers, unless this is done the endorsers are released from all liabilities. Notice must also be sent to each endorser. Placing a statement of the fact in an envelope & sending it to the endorsers address by mail is a legal notification. The maker of a Note is allowed three (3) days of grace after the Note is actually due before payment is enforced under penalty of protest. A protest injures a mans business credit and is accordingly much dreaded. It also entails upon the maker of the note Notaries fees &c. A note payable to John Doe's order requires his endorsement before it is negotiable in other words before it is

Can be sold, or discounted.
He may however avoid
liability by placing the
words Without Recourse
under his name.

Exchange.

The precious metals Gold
& Silver are the basis
of every sound monetary
system. Their weight
however becomes a
matter of serious consider-
ation when large amount
are to be transfered
Every Hundred Dollars
in Gold weighs ½ oz.
Troy. One Hundred
Thousand Dollars (an
ordinary sume in Business)
will weigh 416 lb. 8 oz.
To send this amount to a
distant city would involve
great expence for express
charges and insurance.
Bank Notes have been
used as a substitute for the
precious metals but
are liable to great ob-
jections. He may be lost
destroyed or stolen. To supply
the want felt in this
Respect the System of
Exchange has been estab-
lished. This system is
best explained by an ex-
ample. Thus Mr. Smith
doing Business in New York

buys a large amount of Cotton from a Memphis Cotton Merchant called John Robinson he wishes to pay for it and the amt. of the Bill is $100 000 she takes $100 000 in Money to a New York Bank called for instance the First National Bank she pays the Money into the Bank and receives in return a Draft in this form

$100.000 New York May 6 1869

Day John Robinson this bank first Draft second unpaid for one Hundred Thousand Dollars & charge

To Tennessee N.B. Memphis Tenn.

First N. Bank N.Y.

Mr. Smith takes this Draft and enclosing it in an envelop sends it to the Memphis Cotton Merchant. If the Draft be lost, stolen or burned no harm results as a new one can be obtained without any additional charge or offence & no one but the party whom it is payable can obtain the money.

The Memphis Bank pays John Robinson or his order $100.000 Now Mr. Robinson does Business in Memphis has bought

say $ 90.000 worth of Goods
in New York & wishes to pay
for them he pays the Penn.
National Bank of Memphis
$ 90.000 in Money & re-
ceives a Draft on the First
National Bank of
New York this he sends
to the New York Merchant
who draws the Money
from the N.Y. Bank. Thus
the Mf. Bank has received
$ 100.000 and paid out $ 90.000
the Memphis Bank has
received 90.000 paid out
$ 100.000 at the end of the
Month the N.Y. Bank
sends the Memphis Bank
100.000 by express. to

Remunerate the Banks
for their services a small
commission is charged.
The transaction is called
Buying & Selling Exchange.

It is evident that when
the western & Southern States crops
are sold to Eastern
Merchant more Money
will be sent South & West
than east for his Crops
must be paid for.
This will cause a demand
for western Exchange
& the price for it must
advance in other words
it will cost the
N.Y. Merchant more

this 100 cents on a Dollar
to send payments west
As there is little
demand for Eastern
it will cost the western
merchant less then
100 ℄ on the Dollar to
send his payments East
This is called the
Ballance of Exchange

Insurance

Property of all kinds
of fering only Land
is subject to Loss by
fire damage by Water
or total loss at sea
the fact has given

rise to curious System
Called insurence in
accordence with with
Parties called unter=
writers agree for a
certain Sum of Money
paid to assurence all
loss ~~or~~ that may
occur in the holding
of such insured
property if such
loss be occationed by
certain specified
events The Unter=
writers constitute
Insurence Companies
of various Kinds. Fire
Insurence Marine
& Life Insurence

The sum paid down is called the premium, the receipt for this Money & the Bond to insure is called the policy. The Amt. of premium is proportioned to the risk run. Thus Petroleum & the Houses, vessels &c. in which it is closed being very liable to destruction by fire are rated very high, sometimes 10 per cent on the value, a stone dwelling House standing by itself on a open piece of ground is valued low. Every circumstance affecting the safety of property effects the rate of insurance & premium. It becomes a question of chance & the Tables of casualty have been so carefully made, Statistics have given the underwriter such exact law that the Amt. of insured property lost & paid for is inferior in value to the underwriters as premiums. Insurance is therefore strange and may seem a very hazardous

business. As the Insurance company is when first established were in the habit of making good not the actual loss but the sum specified in the policy there was great temptation therefore for a house worth $1,000 was at one time insured for $5,000 and the owner claimed & obtained on its being burned the full sum of $5,000. It was afterwards proved that the himself had set the torch to the House & though the Insurance Company regained their Money it showed how easily a fraud could be committed. To prevent this it had become the custom for the Insurance to ensure but 3/4 or 7/8 of the total loss. If the property would only be worth the owner thereof to a certain extent in addition only actual Loss is to be reimbursed. The rule does not apply to life insurance A man may

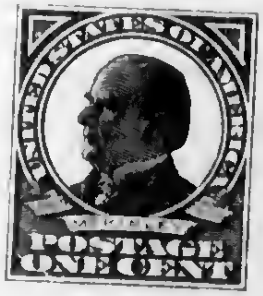
Statement of

Billie Williams

In a/c with McGee Dean Hacke

To Amt of a/c		163.55
" Laura Calvin a/c		13.21
" Anthony Sutton "		[illegible]
" Note & Int		491.37
		$673.55

January 29/49



POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Mrs. R. Weil
481 East 144 St.
City.

39 West 57th St.

New York Feb. 24/15

Dear Mrs. Wells:—

shall be much pleased to have you call Sunday at about 2 O'clock, we have an engagement to go out at 4 o'clock, therefore if you can call at 2 Sunday afternoon, it will be agreeable. with kind regards, very truly yours

Mr. & Mrs. G. Marshall.

Letter Fragment

....why dear ...thought to gladden us with some lines and can the dear children not yet write a greeting to the grandparents? We love to read their letters and otherwise nothing can give us pleasure anymore than good reports from our dear children. We had a letter from Gustav, when his house will be paid then he will also think of us again. We would already be satisfied with everything if I knew ..... would be taken care of. This wish like many others remains unfulfilled because in Germany the taxes are harder with every year and business less, and more frugal than we live are few, we do everything ourselves and Teressa .....what they say..... if you dear Bernie would not be so helpful towards us it would make enough unhappiness for us.....Wood and things like that .....and Moses have to get for us.
....your letter my obliging thanks for the sent 30 marks which I can use very well and just need because unfortunately I can no longer earn anything and need a lot because I am unwell the whole winter. How would I be if I were not, God's truth, be supported by the dear children, but they all have their burden and cannot spare much because business is very bad and Abywiel as well as Samuel do their duty.....is still in young beginnings .....
I was very sorry to learn from your letter that you suffered damage through Bernd what I would not have thought in the year of 1879 .....The dear God heals the damage again....also I send you my picture ,you can see what I have become, when I can still imagine you...I do not know. That this letter reaches you in the best well being, wishes for you
your Mother
L. Garfendern

Requesting an answer soon, again many regards for your dear wife and children